

Oxford Democrat.

No. 38, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 24, 1843.

Old Series. No. 49, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance, and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

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Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

SHACKLEY & HOWE,

DEALERS IN

English, American & West India Goods,

ALSO IN

Hard & Crockery Ware, Oils & Paints, Dye Stuffs & Medicines, Books & Stationery, and Furs of all descriptions.

All of which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED—

In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, Dried Apples, Butter & Cheese, Shingles & Clapboards.

ALSO—

10,000 BUSHELS OF GOOD HOUSE

ASHES.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR

HIDES, WOOL SKINS AND SHIPPING

FURS.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

EBEN C. SHACKLEY,

Norway, December, 1842.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842.

Dec. 29, 1842.

1000 DO. FLAX SEED.

1000 DO. BEANS.

5000 BUSHELS OF OATS.

MARKED AS ABOVE.

as are sold in Portland.

and all other goods as cheap

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MISCELLANY.

Homespun Yarn.

The "Experience" of the Blacksmith of the Mountain Pass.

CHAPTER I.

At the entrance to one of those gorges or gaps in the great Appalachian chain of mountains, in their passage across the northern portion of Georgia, a blacksmith had erected his forge, in the early settlement of that country by the American race, and drove a thrifty trade in the way of facing axes and pointing ploughs for the settlers, and shoeing horses for wayfarers people in their transit through the country to examine gold mines and land.

As he was no ordinary personage in the affairs of his neighborhood, and will make a conspicuous figure in this narrative, some account of his peculiarities will not be uninteresting. Having acted through life on a homely maxim of his own—"pay up as you go up,"—he had acquired some money and was out of debt and consequently enjoyed the "glorious privilege of being independent," in a degree that is unknown to many who occupy a larger portion of this world's attention than himself. He was burly, a well looking man of thirty-five, just young enough to feel that all his faculties, mental and physical, had reached their greatest development, and just old enough to have amassed sufficient experience of men and things, to make the past serve as a finger post to his future journey through life. With a shrewd, but open, bold and honest look, there was a gleeful expression in the corners of his eyes, that spoke of fun. The "laughing devil in his eye" was not a malicious spirit however. His physical conformation was that which combined great strength and agility, and if he had been fated to have been a contemporary of his great prototype, Vulcan, there can be no doubt but the Lemnian blacksmith would have allotted to him a front forge in his establishment, to act as a sort of pattern card, and to divert the public gaze from his own game leg to the fair proportions of his forearm.

Now, although Ned Forgeron, for such was the name he had inherited from some Gallic ancestor, was a good natured man, yet the possession of great muscular strength and courage, and the admiration which a successful exercise of his power never failed to command, had somewhat spoiled him. Without meaning to injure any mortal, he had managed nevertheless, to try his prowess on sundry of his neighbors, and from the success which always crowned his honest efforts in that way, had unconsciously acquired the character of a bully.

With very few early advantages of elementary education, he had nevertheless, at different periods, collected a mass of heterogeneous information, which he was very fond of displaying on all occasions. He was a sort of political antiquary, and could tell the opinion of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison, on any subject and was referred to on all disputed points of the theory and history of the government, that arose among the candidates for legislature and country politicians. This he studied on account of the consequences it involved him with. But why he had treasured up an old and well thumbed copy of Paine's "Age of Reason," and affected scepticism as to the veracity of the story of Jonah and the whale, and Balaam and his ass, would be hard accounting for, unless it proceeded from the desire of a character for singularity and erudition. When vanity once gets the mastery of a man's reason, there is no telling the absurdities it will lead him into. He was fond of speaking of Volney, and being found with a copy of Taylor's "Digress" in his hand, although few of his neighbors had heard of the author of the "Ruins," or knew what Digress meant.

This peculiarity, together with the pertinacity of the missionaries, Worcester and Butler, which carried them to the penitentiary, may account for the great aversion of Mr. Edward Forgeron to all preachers of the Gospel. His dislike for them was so excessive, that he could scarcely speak of the "hypocritical scoundrels" as he called them, without flying into a passion and using indecorous language.

But a circumstance occurred which gave his zeal a distinct and sectarian direction. A Methodist preacher over in Tennessee, who was fond of spicing his discourses with anecdotes, once made the blacksmith the principal character in a long sermon. His peculiarities were dilated on, and his heresies dealt with no becoming severity. He was ridiculed by the preacher. All this came to the ears of Forgeron, with such additions and embellishments as a story usually receives in passing to a third person. It would be as useless to attempt to describe a mountain storm, as to picture the wrath of this mountaineer. But if we cannot portray the storm, the consequences may be easily told. The blacksmith swore in his wrath that he would whip every Methodist preacher that passed the gap, in revenge for his insult.

Forgeron was a man of his word as the bruised features of many of John Wesley's disciples could testify. His character soon went abroad, and the good old matrons of the surrounding counties on each side of the mountains, trembled at his name. In short, the mountain pass, which was really as romantic a place as a landscape painter would seek for a picture, and was just the place to remind a youth fresh from his classic studies, of the place where Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans fell, in attempting to defend Greece against the army of Xerxes,—in despite of the grandeur of its beetling cliffs, and the beauty of its verdure, was associated in the minds of many persons with the broad gate that leads to destruction. And Ned Forgeron, the handsome blacksmith, was invested with the attributes of his Satanic majesty, by many a

mountain girl, who would doubtless have fallen in "love at first sight" with him, under any other name.

The preacher whose circuit lay on either side of the mountain, at the time Ned's direful edict was promulgated to the world, was a meek and lowly man, who approached nearly in his natural disposition to willing obedience to the mandate relative to turning the cheek to the smiter. The poor soul passed many sleepless nights in view of the late that awaited him in the mountain pass. In his dreams he saw Forgeron with a huge sledge hammer ready to dash out his brains, and would start with such violence as to wake himself.—He enquired if there was no other place at which the mountain could be passed, only to learn his doom more certainly. Being a timid man, but withal impressed with a sense of duty, he resolved to discharge his duty faithfully, be the consequences what they might. Like a lamb going to the slaughter did he wend his way toward the gap: as he came in front of the shop, the blacksmith was striking the last blow on a shovel and singing the tune of "Clear the kitchen:—"

"Old Georgia is a noble State,
Her laws are good and the people great."

On catching a glimpse of the parson, who had flattered himself that he was about to pass with impunity, Ned sung out—"Stop there, you eternal shad-bellie, and pay the penalty for my injured reputation."

The holy man protested innocence of having never intentionally injured him, by word or deed. The man's subdued looks and earnest voice had half dissuaded Ned from his stern purpose, when the giggling of his striker and the cheering of two or three idlers, nerved him to do what he felt was mean. Let any one pause a moment, and reflect if he has never been urged on by the opinions of others, before Mr. Forgeron is sentenced as a devil. The preacher received several boxes on the ears, and heard many denunciations against his sect before he was permitted to depart; and when that permission was received, he was not slow in availing himself of the privilege.

At the next annual conference when circuits were assigned to the different preachers, this one made his appearance punctually, but by some process of casuistry, convinced himself that his duty did not call for a revelation of his sufferings. If he was too sensitive of the blacksmith's character to expose it to rude remark, or if he had a preference that some worthier brother should occupy that healthy station among the mountains, is difficult to conjecture. But Forgeron's reputation had extended beyond the circuit, and was done ample and severe justice to by others, who had heard of his fame. It soon became the subject of animated conversation, and there was no little wincing, each one fearing it would be his cruel fate to be sent a victim to appease the wrath of this human minotaur against the Methodist church.

After a time it was agreed that the Reverend Mr. Stubbleworth was the doomed individual, and when the announcement came many an eye of mingled pity and curiosity was turned on his ruddy good natured face, to see how the dispensation was borne, but not a muscle was moved. With a quiet smile, he expressed a perfect willingness to go where he was sent. He was "clay in the hands of the porter," he said. If he picked himself on a stolid indifference to the blacksmith's pummeling, or if he relied on his ample dimensions to protect himself, he never disclosed, but as satisfied and content as ever. His predecessor looked for all the world like a mouse just escaped from the fangs of some terrible grimalkin.

Mr. Stubbleworth arranged his few sublimary affairs, and bidding his friends adieu, mounted his old roan, and departed for his new home of trials with a song of hope on his lips. Let us hope the best of him.

CHAPTER II.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth was very much pleased with his new situation. Having been transferred from a level pine woods country, near the confines of Florida, the novelty of mountain scenery and a pure bracing atmosphere, seemed to inspire him with a new life. Complimenting all the mothers on the singular beauty and intelligence of their children, with a delicate allusion to their own personal appearance, he soon became a general favorite. Mr. Stubbleworth "knew which side of his bread the butter was on."

The time arriving for his departure to visit the tramontane portion of his pastoral care, he was warned of the dangers he was about to encounter, but they were heard with the same placid smile. The worthy ladies pictured to him "chimera's dire," sufficient to have abated the zeal of any other individual. But that gentleman quieted their fears, by appealing to the power that "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" with a countenance as lamb-like as could be imagined. And he departed—singing—

At home, or abroad, on the land, or on the sea,
As thy wants may demand, shall thy strength ever be.

They watched him, until his portly person and horse grew dim in the distance, and then turned away, sighing that such a good man should fall into the hands of that monster, the blacksmith.

Forgeron had heard of his new victim, and rejoiced that his size and appearance furnished a better subject for his vengeance than the attenuated frame of the late parson. Oh, what nice beating he would have! He had heard too, that some Methodist preachers were rather spirited, and hoped this one might prove so, that he might provoke him to fight. Knowing that the preacher must pass on Sunday, in the afternoon, he gave his striker a holiday, and reclining on a bench, re-

galed himself on the beauties of Tom Paine, awaiting the arrival of the preacher.

It was not over an hour before he heard the words—

"How happy are they who their Savior obey,
And have laid up their treasures above."

sung in a clear full voice; and soon the vocalist, turning in the angle of a rock rode leisurely up, with a contented smile on his face.

"How are you old slabsides? Get off your horse and join in my devotions," said the blacksmith.

"I have many miles to ride," replied the preacher, "and haven't time, my friend I'll call as I return."

"Your name is Stubbleworth, and you are the hypocrite the Methodists have sent here eh?"

"My name is Stubbleworth," he replied meekly.

"Didn't you know my name was Ned Forgeron, the blacksmith, what whips every Methodist minister that goes through this gap?" was asked with an audacious look. "And how dare you come here?"

The preacher replied that he heard Forgeron's name, but presumed that he did not molest well behaved travellers.

"You presumed so. Yes, you are the most presumptuous people, you Methodists, that ever trod shoe-leather, any how. Well, what'll you do if I don't whip you this time, you beef-headed disciple, you?"

Mr. Stubbleworth professed his willingness to do any thing reasonable to avoid such penance. "Well, there's three things you have to do, or I'll maul you into a jelly. The first is you are to quit preaching; the second is, you must wear this last will and testament of Tom Paine next to your heart; read it every day and believe every word you read; and the third is, you are to curse the Methodists in every crowd you get into."

The preacher looked on during these novel propositions, without a line of his face being moved, and at the end replied that the terms were unreasonable and he would not submit to them. "Well, you have got to whaling to submit to them. I'll larrip you like blazes! I'll tear you into doll rags, corner ways! Get down, you long-faced hypocrite."

The preacher remonstrated, and Forgeron walked up to the horse and threatened to tear him off if he did not dismount; whereupon the worthy man made a virtue of necessity, and dismounted.

"I have but one request to make, my friend: that is, that you won't beat me with this overcoat on. It was a present from the ladies of my last circuit, and I do not wish to have it torn."

"Off with it, and that suddenly, you brazen-faced imp, you!"

The Methodist preacher slowly drew off his surcoat, as the blacksmith continued his trade of abuse on himself and his sect, and as he drew his right hand from the sleeve and threw his garment behind he dealt Mr. Forgeron a tremendous blow between his eyes, which laid that person at full length on the ground, with the testament of Thomas Paine beside him. The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, with the tact of a connoisseur in such matters, did not wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him with the quickness of a cat, and bestowed his blows with a bounteous hand, on the stomach and face of the blacksmith, continuing his song where he had left off, on his arrival at the smithy—

"Tongue cannot express,
The sweet comfort and peace,
Of a soul in its earliest love."

Until Mr. Forgeron, from having experienced "first love," or some other sensation, equally new to him, responded hastily, "Nough! nough! nough! Take him off!" But unfortunately there was no one to perform that kind office except the old roan, and he munched a bunch of grass and looked on as quietly as if his master was happy at a camp-meeting.

"Now," said Mr. Stubbleworth, "there are three things you must promise me, before I let you up."

"What are they?" asked Forgeron eagerly. "The first is that you will never molest a Methodist preacher again." Here Ned's pride rose and hesitated; and the reverend gentleman with his usual benign smile on his face, renewed his blows and sang—

"I rode to the sky, freely justified I,
And the moon it was under my feet."

This original language overcame the blacksmith! Such bold figures, or something else, caused him to sing out, "Well, I'll do it—I'll do it!"

"You are getting on very well," said Mr. Stubbleworth—"I think I can make a decent man of you yet, and perhaps a christian."

Ned groaned.

"The second thing I require of you is to go to Pumpkintine Creek meeting-house, and hear me preach to-morrow."

Ned attempted to stammer some excuse—"I—that is—"

When the divine resumed his devotional hymn and kept time with the music, striking him over the face with the fleshy part of the hand—

"My soul mounted higher, on a chariot of fire,
Nor did envy Elijah his seat."

Ned's promise of punctuality caused the parson's exercise to cease, and the words redolent of gorgeous imagery, died away in echoes from the adjacent crags.

"Now the third and last demand I make of you is peremptory." Ned was all attention to know what was to come next. "You are to promise to seek religion day and night, and never rest until you obtain it at the hands of a merciful Redeemer." The fallen man looked at the declining sun, and then at the parson, and knew

not what to say, when the latter individual began to raise his voice in a song once more, and Ned knew what would come next.

"I'll do my best," he said in a humbled voice. "Well that's a man," Mr. Stubbleworth said. "Now get up and go down to the spring and wash your face and dust your clothes, and tear up Mr. Paine's testament, and turn your thoughts on high."

Ned arose with feelings he had never experienced before, and went to obey the lavatory injunction of the preacher, when that gentleman mounted his horse, took Ned by the hand, and said:—"Keep your promises and I'll keep your counsel. Good evening, Mr. Forgeron—I'll look for you to-morrow;" and off he rode with the same imperturbable countenance, singing so loud as to scare the eagles from their eyrie in the overhanging rocks.

Well, thought Ned, this is a nice business!—What would people say if they knew Edward Forgeron was whipped before his own door, in the gap, and by a Methodist preacher too? But his own musings were more in sorrow than in anger.

CHAPTER III.

The disfigured countenance of Forgeron, was of course the subject of numerous questions that night, among his friends, to which he replied with a stern look they well understood, and the vague remark that he had met with an accident. Of course they never dreamed of the true cause. Forgeron looked in the glass, and perhaps compared the changing hues of his "black eye from a recent scuffle," to the rainbow shipwreck scene—"blending every color into one." Or, perhaps he had never read that story; and only muttered to himself—"Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher!"

His dreams that night were of a confused and disagreeable nature; and waking in the morning he had an indistinct memory of something unpleasant having occurred. At first he could not recollect the cause of his feelings, but the bruises on his face and body soon called them to mind, as well as the promise. He mounted his horse in silence and went to redeem it.

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossip of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent and serious, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered at his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulated as to this metamorphose of the jovial, dare-devil blacksmith into a taciturn man. Some supposed, very sagely, that a "spirit" had enticed him into the mountains, and after giving him a glimpse into the future, had misled him to a crag, where had fallen and bruised his face. Others gave the price of darkness the credit of the change; but none suspected the Methodist preacher, and as the latter gentleman had no vanity to gratify, the secret remained with Ned.

This gloomy state of mind continued until Forgeron visited a camp-meeting. The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul, and relieve it of a burden, and the song of,

"O how happy are they, who their savior obey," was only half through, when he felt like a new man. Forgeron was from that time a "shouting Methodist." At a love feast a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversion to his astonished neighbors. The Rev. Simon Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could contain no longer, but gave vent to his feeling in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of heart-felt joy coursed their way down his cheeks. "Yes, my brethren," he said, "IT'S ALL A FACT; I DID MAUL THE GRACE INTO HIS UNBELIEVING SOUL, THERE'S NO DOUBT."

The blacksmith of the mountain pass became a happy man, and a Methodist preacher. [Family Companion.]

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND THE CONJUROR.—The celebrated Bosco, some of whose conjuring feats are not less extraordinary than those of the wonder-working Dobler, recently created great surprise by a trick which he performed in the presence of the Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family of Russia. It was as follows:

"Will your Majesty," said Bosco, addressing the Emperor, graciously permit me to guess your thoughts?"

The imperial assent being given, the conjuror requested the Emperor would look him steadfastly in the face. The request was complied with. Bosco then drew out his pocket-book and pencil, and wrote some words on a slip of paper, which he folded up and presented to the Emperor, requesting his Majesty not to look at it just then. Taking a pack of cards, he proceeded to deal them one by one on the table, begging the Emperor would command him when to stop.—After several had been dealt the Emperor said, "Now stop." Bosco stepped back a few paces from the table, and requested the Duke of Leuchtenberg to count the cards which had been dealt. There were nine.

"Was it your Majesty's will," said Bosco, "that I should stop at the ninth card? Did any circumstance induce your Majesty to give me that command?" "None whatever."

"I did not draw the pack of cards towards me, as if having finished the dealing? or make any movement which could in any way induce your Majesty to command me to stop?"

"Certainly not." "Now I beg your Majesty will be pleased to read what is written on the slip of paper I presented to you a few minutes ago."

The Emperor unfolded the paper and read—"Your Majesty will command me to stop when I have dealt out the ninth card."

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Millett announced that the Hon. Jacob Main, Senator elect from the Kennebec District, was in attendance.

Mr. Main was thereupon conducted to the Council Chamber, and after taking and subscribing the oaths of office, took his seat at the board.

Mr. Main was appointed a member of the Committee on the proposed change of the time of the meeting of the Legislature, in place of Mr. Smiley, whose seat had been vacated.

On motion of Mr. Sawtelle, the number of Senators to be joined to the Committee on the N. E. Boundary, was increased to five.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of that committee by ballot, after appointing Messrs. Leavitt, Bodwell and Mitchell to receive and count the votes.

The balloting resulted as follows:—

Whole number of ballots,	29
Necessary to a choice,	15
Shepard Cary has,	23
Theodore Ingalls,	23
Cullen Sawtelle,	27
John W. Dana,	25
Amasa Steinson,	21
Rowland H. Bridgman,	7

And five others received one vote each.

The first five named gentlemen were accordingly declared elected.

At 1:25 past 11 o'clock, the Senate went into Convention. [See House proceedings.]

IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

At half past 11 o'clock the Senate came in, and the two Houses then went into convention, for purposes above expressed.

A Committee consisting of Messrs Hunt and Dana of the Senate, and Messrs Greenlow of Bristol, Wood of Lebanon, and Reed of Waldoboro', of the House, were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for 7 Councillors to advise the Governor for the current political year. The Committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes	164
Necessary to a choice	83
Barnabas Palmer has	122
Dominicus Jordan	122
Atwood Levensaler	122
Greenleaf White,	121
Dennis L. Milliken	122
Cyrus Moore	122
Moses Mason	122
Nathaniel J. Miller	40
Wm. Bradbury	40
W. Thaddeus Weeks	39
B. W. Hineckley	40
Elias Dudley	40
Ass Smiley	40
Ruel Washburn	40
Thos. W. Smith	1
Blank	1

Whereupon the seven gentlemen first named, were declared duly elected Councillors.

A committee consisting of Messrs Leavitt and Garcelon of the Senate, and Messrs Chapman of Nobleboro', Sanborn of Orono, and Higgins of Porter, of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State. The committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	161
Necessary to a choice,	81
Philip C. Johnson, has	122
Samuel P. Benson,	39

Whereupon Philip C. Johnson was declared elected Secretary of State for the current political year.

The Bankrupt Resolves were then taken up. Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, addressed the House in favor of the Resolves and against the Bankrupt law.

The Resolves passed by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 95, nays 28.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall, and recommending the passage of similar resolutions by the Legislature of Maine. Read and laid on the table.

The following is the message:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have just received from the Governor of Illinois, resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of that State, in favor of refunding to General Andrew Jackson the fine imposed upon him by the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, for an alleged contempt of his authority, with the cost and interest thereon from the day of the payment thereof, which I take pleasure in transmitting with a recommendation that similar resolutions be adopted by the Legislature of this State.

Such an act would be removing an unjust imputation from the character of a faithful public officer, and relieving the nation from a charge of injustice and ingratitude towards one whose eminent public services and heroic achievements have shed so much lustre upon his history.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Council Chamber, Jan. 12, 1843.

Mr. Cary called up the Resolutions relative to the Bankrupt law.

And the question before the Senate was on the motion of Mr. Hunt to strike out the word "unconstitutional." The yeas and nays were ordered and the question taken; and the Senate refused to strike out by a vote of 18 to 8.

Mr. Frye moved to amend Mr. Cary's Resolutions by inserting after the word "unconstitutional," the words, "or of doubtful constitutionality."

The yeas and nays were ordered. Not taken.

IN HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

Resolve from the Senate in relation to the fine of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was read a second time, and the question was on its passage to be engrossed.

Mr. Otis moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert the following:—

"That it is due alike to the devoted patriotism and distinguished services of General Andrew Jackson, and to the honor of a grateful country, that the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, for an alleged contempt of the authority of the said Judge, be unconditionally refunded."

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be directed, and our representatives be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law, unconditionally refunding to General Andrew Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, together with costs and interests on the same, from the day of the payment thereof.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to General Andrew Jackson, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States of this Union, with a request that the subject of the same be laid before their respective Legislatures."

Laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing a convention of the two Houses, this day at 12 o'clock, for the election of a State Treasurer;—and the House concurred.

At 12 o'clock the Senate came, and the two branches resolved themselves into convention for the election of a State Treasurer.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Patterson and Stetson of the Senate, and Messrs Chadbourn of Baldwin, Muzzy of Seabrook, and White of Whitefield, of the House, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes;—who, having attended to that service, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	156
Necessary to a choice	79
James White has	123
Sanford Kingsberry	30
Seth May	1
Sanford Bradley	1
Blank	1

Whereupon James White was declared elected Treasurer of State for the current political year. The convention then separated.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Various papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Anderson moved a message be sent to the Governor, notifying him of the election and qualification of Hon. Moses Mason as Councillor.

Agreed to.

The resolves with relation to the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, came back amended from the House;—and were on motion of Mr. Ingalls, laid for the present upon the table.

Mr. Smart moved an order that the Joint Select Committee who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed at the last session, relative to hawkers and pedlars, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law assessing a tax in certain cases, and with certain conditions, upon goods sold at auction, not being manufactured in this State.

Said tax to be for the use of the town or county where the goods were sold.

Mr. S. said that hawkers and pedlars who came into the State temporarily, should be placed on an equality with our own merchants. "The operation of the pedlar law was unequal in this respect. The money paid by pedlars for licenses, was for the use of the county where the licence was purchased. Nine tenths of the licences had heretofore been purchased in Cumberland; and that county had received 5000 or 6000 dollars, while every county in the State had been bored by the pedlars who had there obtained their licences. He had presented this order at the suggestion of some of the Committee who wished to have this subject before them.

Mr. Bridgman and Mr. Ingalls made a remark or two upon the subject, and then the order was passed by consent.

IN HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Garcelon of Webster, offered an order directing the Committee on Pay Roll, to make up the pay of Isaac Fairfield as a member of this House to and including to day.

Mr. Otis of St. George, opposed it on the ground that Mr. Fairfield, being a Selectman and receiving the vote of Dow for Representative, after rejecting it when offered for Governor as being illegal, he was here by his own wrong, and therefore ought not to be paid.

Messrs. Paine, Bradbury, Meder, Hart, Perkins and others supported the order, and Mr. Brown of Machias opposed it.

Mr. Lyman of Lubec, was not fully satisfied the order ought to pass and he therefore moved to lay it on the table.

After some further remarks by different gentlemen, motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 4, nays 122.

The order then passed—yeas 97—nays 33.

On motion of Mr. Lyman of Lubec, Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to inquire into the expediency of imposing additional penalties for setting fires at certain seasons of the year.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Gardiner, Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the powers of Administrators and Guardians.

On motion of Mr. Holmes of Gardiner, Ordered, that the Speaker's summons issue to the Selectmen of Vassalboro', notifying them that a vacancy exists in said representative district by reason of the decision of this House.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

A message was received from the Governor, accompanying an additional report of the commissioners on the North Eastern Boundary. [This report related to the expenses of the Aroostook expedition.] Referred to the joint standing Committee on North Eastern Boundary.

Mr. Ingalls called up the Resolves relative to

the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, and the same, after remarks from several gentlemen, were passed as amended by the House, by a unanimous vote, the yeas and nays having been ordered.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 24, 1843.

An Argus due three weeks ago has just come to hand. It contains, what are scarcely worthy of notice, two articles in reference to the Democrat. The first pretends to come from a correspondent in Waldo County, and speaks of the Democrat as belonging to a Junio formed by concert of action on the part of the Augusta Age, American, &c. &c. The second comes from the Editor. The *hiring* correspondent (for he can be no other than a hireling,) talks about Junio scurrility and envy, and ends by exhorting the people to show these articles. This fellow is unworthy of notice. His mind is too bedazzled and too small in scale to discern a fact or appreciate an argument. He cannot see that Eliphalet's course, is now, and has been, repugnant to honesty, fairness and candor, that he is not a Democrat at heart—and that he has no higher motive to action than that of private enmity and an insatiable desire to "rule or ruin." This being the case, he is unworthy of notice, and deserves the contempt which is always the reward of such hirelings.

The article from the Editor is characteristic. It is envious but plausible. It is fair to look at, like the poorly dimensioned of its author; but inwardly, it is full of what we know to be deception and falsehood,—bitterness and iniquity—"gall and wormwood." We do not think the article was expected to meet our eye at all; it would not have been delayed three weeks. Be this as it may we have at last received it. It charges us with intentional falsehood for saying that "Mr. Case said it (the Treaty) was approved by Mr. Appleton late Editor of the Argus, by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Preble. These gentlemen, it has been ascertained since, never gave in their adherence to the Treaty and Mr. Case had no authority to say they had."

Now we take issue on this point and say that these gentlemen never gave in their voluntary adherence to this Treaty;—and we now assert and can prove that these gentlemen do not consider the Treaty such an one as we had a right to expect, nor such an one as Maine, by her long suffering and patience, deserved. But on the contrary, they consider it a bad bargain;—a dishonorable relinquishment of territory and jurisdiction without any fair equivalent; and although it may have been best to accept the Treaty on account of the *expedients* under which it was negotiated, it was still doing great injustice to this State. Dare the Argus say that this is not their opinion, and their published opinion, in relation to this Treaty? We challenge a contradiction.

When the Argus some time since said (as it often says things of late) without the knowledge of Mr. Appleton, that he, Mr. A., "approved the Treaty," was he not obliged at the request of Mr. Appleton to say that he did not approve of it? This is a fact, and is a fair specimen of Mr. Case's research and information. He attempts in this way to palm upon the public the disesteemed conclusions of his own imagination for the deliberate opinions of honorable men. This course may raise him in the estimation of the Waldo correspondent, as in such case he might echo sentiments occasionally, which would be worthy a gentleman; but if they are false, as in this instance, they will only serve to sink him, if it can be supposed that he has not already reached the bottom.

The Argus finding public opinion decidedly against its course, and feeling willing to atone in some measure for its anti-Democratic and Websterian heresies, has at last modified his position in relation to the Treaty and expresses itself strongly against it. It now says "the Treaty is not what Maine had a right to ask." "It is only approved of as being the best bargain that could be made," &c. Thus it appears, that this accommodation Democrat, Parson Case, has abandoned his first decisions and so qualified them as to make them agree with the majority. This facility of disposition is the great element of moral character which has brought Mr. Case where he is. He is now considered and known, by those who know best, and by all his contemporaries of the press, to be unworthy of trust, unprincipled, treacherous, and like F. O. J. Smith, his illustrious predecessor—a consummate Political demagogue. All this will appear in due season, unless the discreet gentleman who is his partner succeeds in checking his course.

We take this occasion to assure our readers that we are not so egotistical as to suppose that we are always in the right—that we are perfect or infallible. We are not so superstitious as to claim such prerogatives. If we are in error we should be glad to know it. We disclaim all concert of action with our neighbors of the press, and if we are wrong why do not they expose us? If we do not speak the truth, and prove it, we are willing to suffer the odium consequent upon our opposite course. A man might just as well disbelieve what his eyes have seen or his ears heard, as to disbelieve the evidence of his own published writings and those of his contemporaries. This being the case, shall we be silent? Shall we suffer betrayal without remonstrance or protestation? No. Never! We will not cease to indicate our course or to attack with the weapons of truth this lump of Pseudo Democracy so thoroughly seasoned with Federal Leaven.

It will be remembered that allusion was made to letters published in the Argus purporting to be from gentlemen in Lowell and vouching for Case's character. We supposed that these vouchers were client tools, like clay in the hands of the potter. The correspondence below will satisfy any man of the character of these vouchers. We asked for the facts in regard to Case's character at Lowell, and the relations which his vouchers held to him. The answer is from a most able as well as respectable gentleman of Lowell, and confirms all our suspicions. Why did not the Argus get the Democratic Committee of Lowell to vouch for him? Or the Democratic Candidate for Representative to Congress or the Democratic Committee for the County? Did he not try and fail? We call upon Parson Case to publish all his correspondence in this matter. Tell your readers how you asked the Democratic Committee of Lowell to come to your rescue—vouch for your political integrity—your standing as an unswerving Democrat, and give them the answer. Do it, we say, do it; and not deny that you have had any such correspondence. We believe with our correspondent that such vouchers were rare, and that you got the best of which the Case would admit. Here follows the expose.

LOWELL, Jan. 9, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT:

DEAR SIR,—I have been aware that a controversy has been going on between some of the Democratic papers of Maine, and the "Great kicked out" of the Democratic party of Lowell—Eliphalet Case. I have not kept myself accurately informed as to the exact nature and progress of this controversy; but I have been content to leave Eliphalet in the hands of the sterling Democracy of your State, as long as he stood on his own legs. But I was surprised to see in the "Argus" of a late date, a certificate testifying to his Democracy, signed by seven individuals, now or formerly of Lowell. I was surprised,—not at his cool effrontery in this move, (for having been generally cognizant of his movements and political management while here, I should not be surprised at any act of political baseness on his part,) but at the absolute and

really laughable folly of his coming to Lowell to get his Democracy endorsed. For he must have known, that there might be obtained the names of fifty Democrats to testify, that he is a perfectly unprincipled demagogue, where he could get one to contradict it.

The testimony, in his favor, which he published, is, as he uses it and with the impression he evidently intends by it to convey, a gross and outrageous fraud upon the Democratic party of Maine; and it is to undecieve them, that I now write. I wish simply to give you the *clue* to unravel his testimony. He evidently uses the certificate as conveying a fair expression of the opinions of the Democrats of Lowell generally, in relation to his Democracy. But nothing can be farther from the truth. In fact, I do not believe he could possibly find in this city, seven more Democrats, who would have signed that certificate;—and a good and sufficient cause can be given why they signed it. I think it must be allowed that a political man's course cannot have been very satisfactory, who after a residence in town of some fifteen years, can find but seven individuals, who from interest or prejudice, can be induced to stand by him, through good and through evil report.

David Tapley and Stephen S. Seary were at different times chief clerks under him in Post Office;—and to one of them it is said he is indebted to a considerable amount, and that gentleman would very naturally like to have his old master's standing in Maine, sufficiently fair, to render it probable that he may sometime get his pay. Messrs. Goodhue, Boynton, and Dean whose names are signed to the certificate were always the particular friends of Mr. Case, and have been connected with him in pecuniary matters, and there are probably now, some pecuniary obligations, one way or the other, between him and some or all of them.

Messrs. Powers and Bagley have at certain times, said as much to certain people against Mr. Case's political course and management as any others in Lowell. They are booksellers, and co-partners,—and are I believe, the publishers of the Star & Paladium, a Universalist paper;—and there is undoubtedly, some matter of business between them and Mr. Case, which is the reason of their now certifying that they have "always regarded you (him) as an unwavering Democrat," &c., when it is well known here, that they have heretofore expressed themselves in a very different manner concerning the same individual. And since this certificate has appeared, Mr. Bagley has denounced Mr. Case as having "violated all rules of etiquette belonging to gentlemen, by publishing a private letter upon business matters." The true statement of the case in relation to Mr. Bagley, probably is, that he was about making some trade with Mr. Case, and he thought, by putting on the "soft soap" without stint, he should make a better bargain.

I have explained these things concerning these men, in order to give you an insight into their probable motives for certifying as Mr. Case desired them;—so that you make all due allowance in your erudition of their statements.

If Mr. Case wanted to get his character and Democracy endorsed here, why did he drag from their comparative obscurity and insignificance, these seven immortalized names, who in turn were obliged to go to the Mayor and Aldermen to get their characters endorsed? If his standing in Lowell, as a Democrat, was so altogether fair, why did he not go to some members of the party who are so prominently known that they would need no endorsement? Why did he not go to the Hon. J. G. Abbott, of this city, now a Senator for Middlesex County? Or why did he not go to the Hon. J. W. Mansur, formerly a Senator and now the candidate of the Democracy of District No. 3, for Representative to Congress? Or to Mr. J. B. French, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee? The certificates of these gentlemen would have been conclusive and satisfactory to the Democracy of Maine as to his standing here. And they would have had no occasion to get the Mayor and Aldermen to certify to their characters. But finally, why did not Mr. Case go to the Democratic City Committee, like a fair and open hearted man and get his Democracy fully endorsed by that,—the best of all authority? If he had always been an "unwavering Democrat, active and zealous in the Democratic cause, and one who has done much for the party both in the City and County," I assure you, that the Democratic party of this City is not composed of such a set of base, ungenerous, and ungrateful scoundrels as to stand by and suffer an old servant, who has served them long and faithfully to be trodden down by faction and injustice, (as I presume he calls his troubles in Maine.)

That Mr. Case has given the best certificate of his Democracy that he can obtain in Lowell, I have no doubt;—that he has not given so good as he tried to obtain, I know. I know that he wrote to a gentleman here, asking him to make some statements in relation to some of the matters in controversy between him and the Democrats of Maine; and I know that an answer was returned quite the reverse of such an one as he wanted. To how many more he applied to get his Democracy endorsed, I do not know; but I would suggest to you to call upon him to publish, for the information of the Democracy of Maine, all the correspondence and evidence he has received from Lowell in relation to his Democracy.

Before closing, I would revert for a moment to Mr. A. C. Bagley's letter, in which he says—"In the present contest I have no doubt, you will come out, as you always have done, first best." Now there was a long contest in this city between Mr. Case and the Democracy, after they began to see in him the Dictator and the Demagogue. After he was removed from the Post Office, he tried hard to reinstate himself in the bosom of the Democratic party, and bought out the party organ; but as soon as this was known to the Democracy, they hurried to the office by dozens and stopped their papers,—and some of the subscribers who had paid in advance, ordered their papers stopped, declaring that they would rather lose their subscription than have the paper come to their houses, while Mr. Case had anything to do with it. Finding his prospects rather gloomy here, he sold out the paper in a few weeks after he bought it, and turned his attention "Down East," where he supposed he was less known,—having been fairly kicked out of the Democratic party of Lowell and Middlesex County, for his

dictation and twaddling. Mr. A. C. Bagley was knowing to all these facts, and I suppose he calls this coming out "first best?" I know of no way in which Mr. Case could be called "first best" in this matter, except as "first best" collector of "back arrearsages" for his immediate predecessor in the publication of the Lowell Democrat.

You may rely upon the statements I have made as being true, and ninety-nine out of a hundred of the party here, will confirm them; and you may make what use of them you think proper. I don't know but I have put myself and you to unnecessary trouble;—but I thought the evidence from Lowell that Mr. Case published might deceive some of the Democrats of Maine, and as a Democrat I thought it my duty to give you the clue to undecieve them. I am actuated by no malice towards Mr. Case; but had he after he had left Lowell and taken up a new residence, pursued a new course and thereby shown evidence of repentance, I, in common with the Democrats of Lowell generally, should have heartily rejoiced at it.

Yours, Respectfully,

A LOWELL DEMOCRAT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MARCUS MORTON, GOVERNOR.

The House on Monday week, went into a selection of two candidates for Governor and two candidates for Lt. Governor, to be sent to the Senate. After balloting twice, Marcus Morton and John Davis were declared to be elected as the candidates for Governor to be sent to the Senate; and Henry H. Childs and George Hull as the candidates for Lt. Governor.

On Tuesday, the Senate elected Marcus Morton by a maj. of 16 votes, as Governor, and Henry H. Childs as Lt. Gov. by a like majority.

These results ensure the thorough purgation of federalism, in every quarter within the reach of the Executive. The days of the old official aristocracy are numbered. New men will come in, with new principles, and the old incumbents of place will go out with the abuses, they have so long defended and sittened upon.

LAND AGENT'S REPORT.

We have received this Report and find it to be a very lucid document. It is what it purports to be a report of the business of that Office during the past year. It is too lengthy for publication; but some idea of the nature and conduct of the Office may be gathered from the facts which we shall transcribe from the Report.

Three Townships are required to be surveyed and examined which are to be put up at auction in mile sections, at a fair minimum price. This number has been surveyed and offered for sale. Much of the lumber has been cut on these townships, a fact which applies to nearly all the lands on the Kennebec and Penobscot waters. These Townships are on the Penobscot.

An estimate is made of all the timber on each of these townships. On the 1st there is supposed to be 3,329,000 ft. board measure of pine, and 4,876,000 ft. of spruce. The average minimum (or least) price for this pine was 47 cts. No offer was made for it and some of it was sold.

The second Township was thought to contain 6,512,000 ft. pine timber, and 3,512,000 of spruce—average cost price 50 cts. per acre. Five sections of this Township were sold containing 3,163 acres for \$2,161.49.

The other Township contains much less good pine timber as well as spruce. The average price was 32 1/2 cents per acre.—23 sections (a section is about 632 acres) of this was sold for \$6,000.43. 12 sections unsold.

All sales are required to be in cash, consequently there have been but few sales. Of settling land but few lots were sold.

The country on the Aroostook is increasing in population, and since the settlement of the Boundary, many have come to the conclusion to settle there as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Land Agent thinks this land ought to be sold to none but actual settlers, and that permits to cut lumber be granted by the State whenever good security can be had therefor. He recommends the granting of permits because much of the timber is burnt by the settlers fire while they are clearing. A majority of the Aroostook settlers have no timber fit for building. The Land Agent was authorized to locate a road from letter F. to St. John River, provided Massachusetts would do her share. The Resolve of our Legislature for this purpose was sent to Massachusetts, but too late, the Legislature of that State having adjourned. Therefore nothing has been done to open this Road. The road would open a direct communication from Houlton to Madawaska, the latter of which settlements is now in the State of Maine. This settlement contains 15 or 20 hundred inhabitants, who are deprived of any intercourse with our citizens except by going round through New Brunswick. They have heretofore been under British Jurisdiction. They are now left to learn their duty as citizens of Maine without a knowledge of our language or laws. A portion of the school fund might be well expended there.

The State Road from Houlton to the Aroostook has been very much improved the past season.

Proper precautions have been taken to prevent trespassing on the State's land.

By the late Treaty the inhabitants are to be quieted in their possessions. A suggestion for the appointment of Commissioners by this State and Massachusetts is made so as to set off to each settler his lot and examine all claims under grants of the British Government.

Several suits were commenced against the provisional Land Agent in 1839, growing out of his having broken up the operations of several trespassers. These are not all settled.

Notes and Bonds to a large amount were taken for teams found trespassing, the owners of which lived in New Brunswick. Owing to the depression of business at this place these claims are thought to have but little value. During the past year nothing has been collected on them; and the prospect not improving the Land Agent commenced suits on nearly all of them. About one third of these claims was paid but the claimants supposed they never should be called upon for the rest.

The above are some of the facts stated in the Report.—There are other facts and suggestions worthy of consideration, especially in regard to selling the land—how much at a time—in what places, etc. It also speaks of valuable timber land on the Aroostook, much of which is in a state of decay. It is tho't it would be better to cut this timber and leave the sapling timber which has been passed by lumbermen but which is annually increasing in value.

The Report likewise suggests the propriety of chartering the Company which has built a canal between the Aroostook and Penobscot, for the purpose of bringing the timber to market down the Penobscot instead of the St. John. In this case we could have our own market, which would be more valuable than that of the British Province.

We think the suggestions and recommendations reasonable and have no doubt the Legislature will act upon them accordingly. The condition of this Office is not so good as we hope it may be in a few years, when it becomes disencumbered of those evils which have been caused by speculation and trespass.

Muting Case.—No decision yet. The trial still goes on. There has been but little evidence against Cromwell, one of the executed. Next week may give the result of the trial.

THE KENNEBEC SENATORS—APPORTIONMENT LAW.

The Whigs, we hear, are mourning for the loss of the Kennebec Senators; that is, they are mourning because their attempts to violate the laws of the State did not succeed. In order that no one may be deceived by these pious coons, we will briefly refresh the memories of our readers in relation to this law.

In the whig reign of '41, an apportionment law was passed. It violated the Constitution in several respects; and especially in regard to Kennebec and Waldo. The Constitution requires that in Districting the State for Senators they shall conform as near as possible to County lines. Kennebec and Waldo were entitled to six Senators. The Whigs wished to secure four of them; so they added about 9,000 inhabitants of Waldo to Kennebec. By this course they considered their number secure.

But if they had conformed to the Constitution they would have apportioned three Senators to Waldo and three to Kennebec, in which case but 7,000 inhabitants would have been taken from Kennebec and added to Waldo. There would then have been something like two thousand less taken from Kennebec and added to Waldo, in apportioning three Senators to each.

Well, the people's Legislature of last winter altered this Law. They made it conform to the Constitution by keeping as near as possible to County lines. The altered law gave to each County three Senators, by adding a fraction of Kennebec to Waldo. This alteration was right and just as well as Constitutional.

The Whigs, however, were determined they would not submit to it. Therefore when election came last fall, they (a majority, not all) put four names on their ballots, according to their Law of '41; instead of three in accordance with the present law. Under this vote but one Whig was supposed to have been elected and in regard to the rest of the District there was no choice.

When the Senate came together and counted the votes they called these ballots, with four names, illegal, and did not count them. The Democrats balloted according to law; and it was found in this way that a majority of the legal votes were thrown for the Democrats. They were consequently declared to be elected. This excluded the only embodiment of Whigs and Whig principles from the Senate. Now the coons are weeping because the Senate are so hard-hearted.

The Whigs make an awkward piece of work in finding fault with this. They only denounce as on most other occasions. They do not attempt to give reasons. O, no, reason is blind. They like the impulses of the heart, not the judgment of the head. We pity them and their sympathizers. It is unnecessary to add that the Senate done right—done their duty—done as any man would have done who wished to act on his oath, and in accordance with law and common sense.

BANKRUPT RESOLVES. A long debate occurred in the Senate, on Saturday week on these Resolves. The question being on an amendment introduced by Mr. FAY, to add after the word "unconstitutional," the words, "or of doubtful constitutionality."

Our thanks are due Mr. Littlefield, member of Congress, and Col. Perry and others, members of the Legislature, for various and important public Documents.

The Journal of Commerce says the consultation at Washington has resulted in fixing the highest rate of postage, on a single letter at ten cents.

The Governor's Message is noticed by many of the Democratic papers out of the State as well as in it. It is received with great and merited commendation.

FIRE. The Store belonging to Capt. Jeremiah Howe, at Jackson Village, in Sumner, was burned on the night of the 17th inst. Loss between four and five hundred dollars. Insurance, \$200 on the store.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of Gen. REDINGTON—now before us—is admirably well prepared, and is fraught with valuable suggestions. We regret that we cannot find room for more than the following acts:

By the present organization, the Militia of the State is divided as follows, viz:
9 Divisions;
18 Brigades;
59 Regiments of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen;
9 Regiments and 15 Battalions of Artillery and Cavalry;
702 Companies;
45,720 aggregate military force.

Inspection: Returns have been received from all the Regiments excepting the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade and 3d Division, and the 4th Regiment, 2d Brigade and 4th Division.

Annual Brigade Returns have been received from all the Brigades, excepting the second Brigade, in the seventh Division.

Eight hundred and ninety officers have been commissioned, and six hundred and two discharged the present year.

Twenty-seven companies have been disbanded—

Cavalry—4;
Artillery—2;
Infantry—4;
Light Infantry—12;
Riflemen—5.
Fifteen companies have been organized—
Artillery—2;
Riflemen—2;
Infantry—11.

Two General and eleven Division Courts Martial have been held during the present year, at which thirty-eight officers have been tried, eleven of whom were found guilty, twenty-seven not guilty, and nine were removed from office. Three hundred twenty-six dollars thirty-two cents fines and costs, have been imposed, which the several Division Advocates have been directed to collect.

"I have examined the property in the State Arsenal at Portland and Bangor, several times

the present year, and found it generally in a good state of preservation. The keepers of these Arsenals have discharged their duty with fidelity; and from the interest they have manifested in preserving the property of the State, they have shown themselves worthy the confidence reposed in them.

The amount of property contained in the State Arsenals, is much greater, I apprehend, than is generally supposed. From a careful estimate of the public property in the Arsenal at Portland, excluding large quantities of articles that have been injured by use, there was found to be an amount exceeding \$140,000. In the Arsenal at Bangor, the amount is not far from \$75,000.—The amount of property in these Arsenals is annually increasing, by the receipt of arms from the United States. Our proportion of the annual appropriation of Congress, by the Act of 1808, for the supply of arms to the States is upwards of \$6,000. Eight six pounders brass ordnance, with implements and equipments complete, have been received from the ordnance department, as our quota of arms for 1842, and deposited in the State Arsenal at Portland and Bangor. As directed by you, I have requested the same for 1843."

COURT OF ENQUIRY—Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Thomas Dickson recalled—Cromwell and myself once had some words about a couple of sticks carried into the store room. I told him they belonged to the first Lieutenant; he said he did not care a d—d; and as I went out of the store room he said your time is d—d short.

Q. In case of a struggle with the mutineers, what portion of the apprentices do you think would have stood by the Commander and their flag?

A. Just about a quarter of them; and those the very smallest boys on board.

William Newell examined—I was on board the Somers an apprentice, but rated as ordinary seaman by the Captain.

I have seen Cromwell and Spencer talking together in a low tone. I suppose I've seen them talking thus fifty times, day and night both.

I saw Spencer show Cromwell a paper once; it was about two weeks before Mr. Spencer was arrested; appeared to be about a half sheet; was pointing with his pencil and explaining something to Cromwell. The marks on the paper did not appear like common writing, but arches and marks in pencil. I did not hear Spencer say anything to Cromwell. The paper looked like a leaf torn out of a book, with geometry figures on it. It was not common writing. I have seen that paper, at Commodore Perry's house.

I have heard Cromwell say he has been in a slave, and in prison for having been in a slave. I have heard Small say he has killed a negro, and he would kill more. I've heard Spencer tell Cromwell, this vessel i. e. the Somers would make a fine slave. Mr. Spencer called the captain a d—d son of a bitch when he said the boys were flogged too much. Small said he had killed a negro on board a slave. I have heard Spencer say he would throw Captain McKenzie overboard the first time he got a chance. It was after he had received some reprimand from the captain. Mr. S. came forward and said it Five or six might have heard the expression.

LIEUTENANT MACKENZIE. As a great many enquiries are hourly made in relation to the birthplace of this individual, who he is, &c. we think it part of our duty, as editors of a public paper, to enlighten that portion of the public who wish to know.

The father of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Mr. John Slidell, some thirty or forty years ago, was the most prominent tallow chandler, or in other words, soap and candle maker in our city. In this business he acquired a large fortune, and was known in society as an industrious and honorable man in all his actions. Having retired from business, he lived in a gentlemanly style, (for he was one of nature's gentlemen,) in the fine house recently occupied by Mrs. Southard as a boarding house, in Broadway, nearly opposite Bunker's. If we mistake not, the elder Mr. Slidell had this building erected for himself. It was there he died, many years ago. He was quite a great patron of the fine arts, and though he dealt in tallow, he was quite an appreciator of talents.

His son Alexander entered the navy some five or eight years after the last war, as midshipman. As an officer, he has always been known as a strict disciplinarian, and highly intelligent. About twelve years ago, he published a work, entitled "A year in Spain, by a young American," which, to say the least of it, gave us a clearer insight into the habits and customs of modern Spain, than any other work. It was highly praised in most of the English Reviews, and Washington Irving eulogized it as a superb work. He afterwards published another, called "Spain Revisited," which is very interesting. If any of the booksellers were, at this moment, to republish either of these works, they would sell well. It is almost superfluous to add, that Lieut. Mackenzie is a man of uncommon literary abilities. In Thursday's Commercial, we observed an interesting tale, headed "The Capture of the Esmeralda," a republication from one of the annuals of some years back, which, we have every reason to believe, was from his pen.

The lieutenant had his name changed from Slidell to Mackenzie by permission of the legislature of this State, in consequence of having a legacy from a relation left with that proviso.

Lieut. Mackenzie had a brother—we say had, because we think he is now deceased—a lawyer in this city, whom the late Stephen Price challenged, for some suspected improprieties with his wife. They fought at Hoboken, and Price was severely wounded. Commodore Ridgely was second to the latter. 'Tis true! at the time, created great excitement. This duel speaking of Slidell the lawyer, we may as well relate a lively repartee made by the beautiful Louisa Fairlie, (gone from us long ago,) a daughter of the late Major Fairlie, and aunt of Mrs. Robert Tyler. Slidell was at a party where Miss Fairlie was present, and as he had been something of a traveller, he was endeavoring to "show off," in rather a pompous manner, his knowledge of foreign countries. Miss Fairlie, who had been quite a patient listener, looked up at him with an arch smile upon

her handsome face, and observed, "Pray, Mr. Slidell, how far did you travel in Greece?" The wit of the thing (his father being a tallow chandler) was at once appreciated, and the whole company burst into a roar of laughter, much to the discomfiture of the story teller.—N. Y. Atlas.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1843.
SENATE. Various petitions in favor of and against the Exchequer system, were presented. In presenting a memorial from Philadelphia upon the subject of the currency and in favor of the Exchequer, Mr. Calhoun said he did so out of respect to the petitioners, and he desired not to be understood as expressing an opinion in favor of the system.

HOUSE. The Bankrupt Law. The Speaker called the States for Resolutions, commencing with that of Maine.

Mr. Clifford submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report, forthwith, a Bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, approved August 19, 1841. And he moved the previous question.

Mr. Briggs moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken, and the House refused to lay the resolution on the table, by a vote of—yeas 81, nays 110.

Mr. Wise called for the reading of the resolution, and it was read, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report, forthwith, the following Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved August 19, 1841, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Clifford said he would amend the instructions by striking out the word "forthwith," and substituting in lieu thereof, the words "to-morrow, at two o'clock."

So the resolution was adopted.

The Bankrupt Law—Again.
Mr. Tillinghast submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary who has been instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, be instructed to report the following in addition to and part of said bill, "Provided, however, that the repeal shall not extend to, or effect any case which at the time this act goes into effect shall be pending before any court, nor to any proceeding which shall have been legally commenced, and which shall then be in progress, under and by virtue of the act thereby repealed."

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table; but it did not prevail—yeas 60, nays 112.

The question was stated on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The question on the resolution being announced.

The yeas and nays were demanded; but a sufficient number of gentlemen did not rise to second the call.

The question was then taken, *vide voce*, and the resolution of Mr. Tillinghast was adopted.

And the House adjourned.

Great Riots in Kensington among the Weavers—Attempt on the life of Sheriff Porter—Military ordered out.

On Monday the riotous weavers destroyed several chains and looms of obnoxious members of their craft in Kensington. On Tuesday some of them broke into the house of a weaver in Germantown, destroyed his property and maltreated his wife, (who was in a delicate situation) and children. They cleared several houses and set fire to one.

About 8 o'clock, Wednesday, a fight took place between the rioters and the police—two muskets were fired, and the High Sheriff Porter, came near losing his life, being severely wounded. At midnight three companies of military were ordered out—Lafayette Light Guards, the German Yeagers, and the Monroe Guards.

FRANCIS S KEY, Esq. of Washington, late District Attorney of the United States, died at Baltimore on Wednesday last.

He was author of the "Star spangled Banner."

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, from information received from an unquestionable source, that the terms of payment of the Mexican indemnity have been agreed upon, and the negotiation respecting them settled.

The payments are to be made in ten half-yearly instalments, with 8 per cent interest upon the principal.

MARRIED.

In Sumner, 1st inst. by Charles Howe, Esq., Jesse Howe, Esq., to Miss Betsey Shurtlett, both of Sumner.

DIED.

In this town, 17th inst. Mrs. Sarah Daniels, aged 73 years. In February, Dec. 17, Elias Monk, aged 89 years.

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, do claim by Deed of Mortgage executed to me by George W. Grover, of Bethel, the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1841, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds Book 62, page 221, a certain tract of land situated in Bethel, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the homestead farm on which said Grover now lives. I do further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage have been broken, and said George W. Grover not having paid the notes contained in said condition: I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and do foreclose the same.

Dated at Paris, January 5, 1843.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

SAMUEL GOSSOM,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

PETER C. VIRGIN.

Rumford, Nov. 29, 1842.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY authority of the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places, the property hereinafter described, viz:—
At the Store of Jonathan S. Farrington, in Lovell, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January at 10 o'clock A. M. 40 feet square timber and the remnants of a House, bought by Caleb Eastman of Moses Hutchins, Jr.—being bricks, boards, timbers, &c.

1 Sleigh. 1 Wagon. 1 Washstand.
1 Bedstead. 1 Bureau. 1 Desk.
1 Travelling Bag. Few No. 28 in the Methodist Meeting House, Lovell.

3 Horse Chairs. 1 Horse Sled.
All the interest Daniel Eastman, Jr. had (being 110) in Lot No. 108 in Sweden.

All the right which Daniel Eastman, Jr. had of redeeming three thirty-second of Township No. 4, Range 6, west of the Kennebec River.

All the demands and right of redeeming demands belonging to the estate of Daniel Eastman, Jr.

At the House of Wm. O. Walker, in Stow, on same day (Jan. 31.) at 2 o'clock P. M.

1 Horse. 1 Horse Sled. 1 set double Harnesses.

All the demands belonging to the estate of Jeremy Eastman.

All the interest Jeremy Eastman had in the farm on which he now lives, by virtue of a Lease from Samuel D. Huntress.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of Feb. at 10 o'clock A. M. at Miller's Inn in Brownfield.

All the interest which Charles W. Bean had in 24 acres of land on which Isaac Mason lives, being all the interest which George Gould had in said land, by virtue of a Deed from Joseph F. Stanley.

James Osgood's Obligation to procure a conveyance to Charles W. Bean, of 40 acres of land near the Buck Brick Yard in Fryeburg.

All the Notes and demands belonging to the estate of Charles W. Bean.

1 Horse Sled.
1 Horse. 1 Wagon. 1 single Sleigh.

24 day of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
2 Sheep. 3 Lambs. 1 Wooden Crock.
1 Desk and Book Case. 400 Bbl Staves.

1 Sleigh and Sleigh Harness.

All the demands and Obligations belonging to the estate of Charles Wadsworth.

All the demands belonging to the estate of William Stanley.

1 Horse. 1 yoke of Oxen. 1 Colt.
1 Wagon. 1 single Sleigh.

All the demands and Obligations belonging to the estate of Josiah Tripp.

12 acres of land in Hiram on the Southwest corner of land on which Isaac Mason lives, being all the interest which George Gould had in said land, by virtue of a Deed from Joseph F. Stanley.

Turns—Cash.
Jan. 17, 1843.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License, granted by Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the Maine District Court for the U. States, January 6th, 1843, there will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the 14th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office in Oxford, the following described property, viz:—

The right to redeem the Farm on which John G. Burns of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, now lives.

Also, one undivided half of a note of hand against William Cummings, \$300.00.

One note v. Nathan Gooding, \$1.50.
One claim v. R. Hibbard, Jr. \$6.00.

One account v. Sumner Stone, \$1.25.

DENNIS HAYES, Assignee.
Oxford, January 17th, 1843.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a license from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house lately occupied by Benjamin Clark, Jr. in Albany, in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a small lot of land, containing eight acres, together with the buildings thereon, situated in said Albany, and recently occupied by said Benjamin Clark, Jr.—subject to a mortgage to James Wardwell of about \$263.00, and to certain taxes assessed thereon—the amount of which taxes will be made known at the sale.

Also, a few numbered seven in the Congregational meeting house in said Albany—one wagon—two circular saws with lathes and mortising machine—one set of wagon wheels—six tables—two work tables—one washstand—lot of lumber for chairs—lot of Plank, Joist & Bass wood boards—lot of lumber for trunks and Headboards—one clock—Patent right of Caswell's Pump—Patent for Soule's Washing machine—four acres of land in said Albany, on which Francis Cummings's land—four cords of wood—one wagon harness—one tenor viol—small lot of pine logs—lot of Mortars—lot of lamb-black—seven hundred painted clapboards—the maple logs at S. Frost's—four old flour barrels—one adze—three work benches.

The right of redeeming one half of an organ in the Congregational meeting house in Harrison pledged to John G. Gerry, Esq.—Sundry notes and accounts and demands due to said Benjamin Clark, Jr., a list of which may be seen at the office of the subscriber in Norway and will be exhibited at the sale.

Terms—Cash.—Further particulars made known at the sale.

January 10th, 1843.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, as—Taken on Execution, (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at public Vendue at the Office of Lyman Raymond in Rumford, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All the right which Moses Abbot has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Andover, in the County of Oxford, as follows:—Beginning at the corner of the public road on the West side of said road in the direction of the dividing line between Lots No. 10 & 11, first Range, west side of the river; thence westerly on said dividing line fourteen rods to a stake and stones; thence south 37 deg. east twenty-eight rods to a stake and stones; thence south 56 deg. east sixteen rods to the aforesaid road as it is now travelled; thence westerly by the said road to the first mentioned bound, containing three acres more or less. Said premises are mortgaged on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1839, to Silvanus Poor, Treasurer of said Andover, to secure the payment of twenty-five dollars with interest.

CHAS A. KIMBALL, Deft. Sheff. ewch
Rumford, Dec. 12, 1842.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of James H. Robbins, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, represented in inventory heretofore given notice six months from the sixteenth day of January, 1843, are allowed to creditors for bringing in and proving their claims against said estate, and that they will be in session to receive and examine the same on the first Monday of May, June, and July next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. in Waterville.

January 19, 1843.

DANIEL BROWN.
O'NEIL H. ROBINSON.

Assignee's Sale.

BY leave of the United States District Court, I will sell at public Auction, at the Post Office on Paris Hill, on the second day of February next at ten o'clock A. M. for cash on delivery, the property and estate of Lawrence Cole of Greenwood, a Bankrupt, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming the Farm on which the said Cole lives.

One wagon. Two yearling Heifers. One note of hand against Southard Cole—one note against David R. Bryant—one note against Harrison Whitman—one note against Luther Briggs, Jr.

All necessary information given at the time of sale.

THOMAS CROCKER, Assignee.
Paris, January 14th, 1843.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places, the property hereinafter described, viz:—
On Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house of Elina Adams in Norway.—All the interest which the said Adams has in the farm on which he now lives, it being a part of Lot No. 13, in the 8th Range in Norway, which interest consists in a Bond from George Frost to convey said premises to said Adams upon the payment of certain Notes.

Also one horse, one wagon and one sleigh.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Maj. Theodore Stone in Waterville.—All the right in equity which the said Stone has to redeem one half of the Homestead on which he now lives, lying in common and undivided, containing about sixty-five acres. Also one other piece of land being a part of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Range in said Waterville, containing about sixty acres, the same being mortgaged to John A. Douglas and John Park to secure the payment of seven hundred and two dollars.

A Blacksmith Shop and Water privilege situated in Waterville Lower Village, mortgaged to Nathan Jewell, Jr. for six hundred seventy-five dollars.

One Few in the New Congregational Meeting house No. 67. A Lot of Land in the town of Libon in the County of Lincoln, containing 80 acres, mortgaged to Moses Gould for one thousand dollars.

2 horses, 1 cow, 2 two years old steers, 1 two years old heifer, 1 yearling steer, 1 yearling heifer, 2 calves, 2 swine, 19 sheep, 24 ploughs, 20 harrow-teeth, 1 cultivated land, 1 set of chains, 1 set of traces chains, 1 two horse wagon, 1 horse wagon, 2 sleighs, 1 horse sled, 22 sleds, harnesses, 1 saddle, 1 bridle, 2 August 2 planes, 3 Ox yokes staples and rings, clevis & pin, 1 winnowing mill, 1 Bed bedding and bedstead, 4 chairs, 1 looking glass, 1 clock, 2 silver watches, 1 grindstone, 2/3 pair Sleighs, 3 1/4 M. shingles, 3 tons hay, 10 bushels corn, 10 bushels wheat, 2 horse blankets.

1 Note against John Williams, Jr. \$60.
1 " " John Chandler for 2 M. Clapboards.
1 " " William Bicknell, \$6.
1 " " Calvin Stone, \$275.

On Wednesday the 15th day of February next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Jonathan Stevens in Waterville.—1 plough, 1 wagon, 1 harness.—Also, a large number of Notes and accounts due the said Stevens, a schedule of which may be seen by calling on the subscriber.

Also, at the same time and place, 1 pair cart wheels, 1 wagon, 7 sheep, one time piece.

On Wednesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William W. Stone, in Waterville.—All the right in equity which the said Stone has to redeem the farm on which he now lives, it being Lot No. 9, in the 5th Range of Lots in said Waterville, containing about 150 acres, under mortgage for \$1252.—1 Few in the New Congregational Meeting house in said Waterville, No. 16.

1 lot of Hay, 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 calves, pair wheels, 1 threshing machine, 1 set wagon wheels, 1 clock, 1 saw, 3 chisels, 2 planes.—1 saddle.

1 Note against Joseph Hodgson for \$30.
1 Note and account against Oliver Godard, \$60.
An Execution against George W. Hale.

An account against Wm. Penley, \$10.

LEVI BROWN, Assignee.
Waterville, January 14, 1843.

